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The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

For *LIVERPOOL.*

The British letter-of-marque ship,

THE LONDON,

Samuel Roper, commander,

Burthen 300 tons, coppered to the bends and mounting 16 six-pounders. A great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, she is intended to sail as soon as possible——For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

august 15 §

For FREIGHT *or* CHARTER,

FOR EUROPE,

THE BRIG

ENTERPRISE,

A staunch good Vessel, well fitted, about three years old, and will carry about 1500 Barrels—can be sent to sea immediately.

§†§ For terms apply to Wharton and Lewis in Germantown, near the Market house.

Sept. 5, 1799. §

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ship Belvedere, John Frankford, commander, from Alicant and Gibraltar

308 PIPES BRANDY,

27 pipes
34 hogsheads } strong bodied RED WINE
32 quarter casks
15 butts
60 quarter casks } SHERRY
100 quarter casks Malaga Wine
290 kegs Raisins
450 boxes do.
94 jars do

FOR SALE BY

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

Who also offer for sale,

THE SAID SHIP

BELVEDERE.

SHE is New-York built, coppered to the bends, mounts 14 six-pounders, with small arms in proportion, and sails fast.

august 13 m w & f tf

FOR SALE.

TO GRAZIERS.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of General David Forman, deceased, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, (on the premises) on Wednesday the 25th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,

THAT very valuable FARM and PLANTATION, lying on the Long Marsh in Queen Anne's county, state of Maryland, containing about five hundred acres, about fifteen miles from Chester town, six from Church hill, and twelve from the head of Chester.

This property is an object of very great speculation, particularly to any person in the grazing line, and in fact to any person wishing to vest their money in lands. There is a very large proportion of said farm laid down in timothy, and will cut grass sufficient, I doubt not, to pay a neat profit of 500 dollars a-year. There are also about twenty acres more cleared and fit to lay down in grass; and what renders it more valuable is, that when once the timothy is well set, it will last any person's life time: And what is called the bed of the Marsh, (of which there is a considerable part belonging to this farm) the soil is from four to six feet deep, of a black rich loom, and will average from two and an half to three tons of timothy an acre; and for two years past all the hay which could be spared from the farm, has sold at the stack for five pounds a ton. The arable land is calculated for wheat, rye, Indian corn, and particularly for what is called kite-foot or bright tobacco; it is well timbered, and contains maple swamps, that when cleared, will make meadows equal to any on the farm.

Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises on application to Mr. Stephen Forman, on said farm. The conditions of sale will be, one half the purchase money on the first day of January next, and the remainder on the first day of May following.

WILLIAM G. FORMAN,
Surviving Executor.

Sept. 17, 1799. 2awt25O.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esq.

Chief Justice of the supreme court of New-Jersey.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by Joseph P. Minnick, and John W. Bloomfield for themselves, by John W. Bloomfield in right of Ann his wife, William Bullus, John Moore, in the right of his wife Mary, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, who claim an undivided sixth part of all that tract of land situate, lying and being in Springfield, Burlington county, containing eleven hundred and eighty-eight acres and a half of an acre or thereabouts, formerly devized by Mary Ludlam to Francis Bullus, who by his last will and testament devised the same tract to William Bowser, and John Turner in trust for Samuel Bullus his son in fee, which said Samuel Bullus by his deed bearing date on or about the 5th day of March 1796, conveyed the same to his children Francis Bullus, and the same Ann Bloomfield, formerly Ann Bullus, William Bullus, Mary Bullus, now Mary Moore, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, I have nominated and appointed Job Lippencott, Esq. of Springfield aforesaid, Abraham Stockton and Chas. Ellis, both of the city of Burlington, commissioners, to divide the said tract into six equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to me on the 21st day of Nov. next, at my office in the city of Burlington at ten o'clok in the morning of that day, the said Job Lippencott, Abraham Stockton and Charles Ellis, will then be appointed the Commissioners to make petition of the said tract of land, pursuant to an act, entitled, "an act for the more easy patition of lands held by Co-partners, joint tenants, and tenants in common" passed the eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord 1789.—Given under my hand the 30th day of August A. D. 1799.

JAMES KINSEY.

Sep. 2. d6w.

140 barrels Green COFFEE,

FOR SALE,

By SIMON & HYMAN GRATZ,

No. 232, Market Street.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

150 qr. chests Hyson Skin TEA, } *of latest importation.*
30 qr. chests Hyson ditto,
10 chests Bohea ditto,

Sept. 18. d1m.

120,000 wt. COFFEE,

Chiefly prime quality, in bags and barrels,

AND

17 hhds. SUGAR,

Just arrived at New Castle,

In the schooner Adventure, Capt. Devereux, from Port Republicain, and for sale by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

September 17, 1799. d12t.

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 80, Dock, near Third Street.

Has for Sale.

Cossaes,
Bassas,
Mamoodies,
Taffaties,
Colicoes,
Patna
Romal and Mulmul } Handkerchiefs.

The foregoing goods are now to be sold at

REDUCED PRICES,

N. B. Many of these Goods may be printed to advantage in this country

may 16 3awtf

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.

Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, & } TEAS.
Souchong,
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, assorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.

They have also remaining on Hand

Black Persians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

4th mo 26 §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

3000 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck,
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal } COSSAS HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St Martins Salt.

april 11 §

TO BE SOLD BY

JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Old Port Wine, in Pipes, Hhds. and quarter casks,

Also Landing at their Wharf

From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon.

Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks.

june 25 §

THE STORES

Of the Subscribers are continued open as usual.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE

70 hogsheads Molasses,
20 bales Surinam Cotton,
20,000 pounds green Coffee,
10 pipes old Port Wine,
100 boxes Claret,
50 kegs Pearl Barley,
30 boxes Tumblers, (assorted)
200 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
40 tons Hemp.

Also an extensive variety of Silesia and other German Linens, Checks, &c. all which they will sell at reasonable prices and generous credits.

*** Application by letter or otherwise, will be immediately attended to.

PRATT and KINTZING.

Philadelphia, 5th Sept. 1799. mwf.9t

Fashionable Millinery.

ELIZA M'DOUGALL,

NO. 134, MARKET-STREET,

HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, viz.

Chemille rosette FEATHERS
Fancy flowers
Black tiffany flowers
Wreaths
Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dress caes
Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets
Infant's pipe straw bonnets
Maid's fancy do. do.
Women's do. do. do.
Do. do. shades
Do. do hats
Fancy bugle shoe roses
Do. do. trimmings
Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange crape
Black, white and green gauze veils
Do. gauze cloaks

N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery.

June 26 eotf.

CATTLE.

About Sixty-Six Head for disposal.

☞ Enquire of MATTHIAS BORDLEY, at the Island in Wye River, Eastern Shore, Maryland; or in case of writing, direct to him at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland.

Wye, *Sept.* 2, 1799. §

TO BE LET.

Until the 15th of November next,

A safe Retreat from Philadelphia,

In a pleasant situation, about three miles from town.

Application left at the Printer's addressed to A. B. will be attended to.

august 22 tf.

SAMUEL POTTER, WM. PAGE,

AND

THOMAS PRICE,

HAVE removed to GERMANTOWN, between the five and six mile stone, where they have for sale, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, a great part of which they have just received by the ship Boyne from London, via New York.

N. B. Letters (Per Post) addressed to them Philadelphia, will be regularly forwarded.

Sept. 3, 1799. d&w&tuthsa tf

ROBERT KID'S

COPPER WAREHOUSE,

NO. 201, MARKET-STREET.

Late ALEXANDER BILSLAND & Co.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

31 Tons Patent Improved sheathing Copper & Nails, *viz.*
20, 22, 24, 26, & 28 oz. per foot,
1 & 1 1 8 inch Polished & unpolished Sheathing Nails,
80 boxes of Tin.

LIKEWISE ON HAND,

A Large assortment of Raised and Copper bottoms and sheets for Copper-Smiths,
Lead & Block Tin,
And a General assortment of Ironmongery for sale as above.

August 15. w&stf.

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton, Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 tawtf

THE PARTNERSHIP

TRADING under the Firms of HARTSHORNE, LARGE & Co. and JESSE & ROBERT WALN, was dissolved 1 mo. 1st, 1798, and the partnership trading under the firm of HARTSHORNE & LARGE, was dissolved 15th of the 4th month last, all persons indebted to either of the above firms are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands to present their accounts.

7 mo. 13th d3m

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement,

Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.

april 1 §

Samuel Miles, jun'r.

Of the city of Philedelphia, merchant, having assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the said assignment on or before the first of August next.

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment to either of the assignees or to the said Samuel Miles, who is authorised to receive the same; in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Assignees
JOHN ALLEN,

feb. 14. 3awtf

FOR SALE,

A variety of Lots, many of them very advantageously situated north of the city of Philadelphia, in different parts of the Land known as the Estate of the late William Martin, Esq—many of the lots afford valuable sites for Country seats, not excelled by any within the same distance of the City, other lots are well adapted for Garden Grounds, Pasture &c. a third description is well calculated for buildings fronting upon Frankford road, Second, Third, and Fourth streets continued to the German Town Road and also on Cross Roads designed to be laid out from Fourth Street to Furners Lane, to which the property extends—For further particulars, application to be made to

NICHOLAS HOLYDAY.

on the Premises westward of Fourth Street.

8 july dtf.

A beautiful Country Seat, for Sale

SITUATED on the bank of the Delaware joining lands of Matthias Sipler and Mr. John Duffield, 13 miles from Philadelphia and 7 miles from Bristol.

The buildings consist of a new two story Frame House and Kitchen adjoining—3 rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, a Pump of excellent water, also a good garden and orchard—10 acres of land will be sold with the premises, but more can be had if required. There is a gravelly shore at the river, the water stages for Burlington pass every day in the summer season, and the land stages for New-York within half a mile; any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale and other particulars by enquiring at No. 12, Dock-street, or No. 161, South Second-street.

june 1.

MILLY ANDRE & Co.

HAVE not removed out of town, and they have for sale at their healthy store, No. 88, Market-street corner of south Third street, A general assortment of DRY GOODS,

ALSO,

Just received from Virginia,

19 hogsheads of best Virginia TOBACCO they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Sept. 23. 3teod

Mr. Spence, Dentist, has removed to his house in St. Andrew's Squares, 2 Squares N W of Bush Hill.

august 28 2awim.

OFFICE

FOR THE SALE OF

REAL ESTATES,

AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS

NO. 14 CHESNUT-STREET,

Between 2d & Front-streets, Philadelphia.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Being solicited thereto by a number of his friends, takes this method to acquaint the Public, that he has this day opened the above Office, and has for sale the following property, viz.

TWO excellent well built frame houses, two rooms on a floor, completely finished in Christian, between Third and Fourth streets, Southwark; two frame houses at the corner of Fifth and Christian streets; one three story brick, and one two story frame house in Queen street; one good accustomed tavern in German street, between Third and Fourth streets, Southwark, known by the name of Weeks's Tavern.

One Plantation and tract of Land in Salem County, New-Jersey, containing, 70 acres, with a frame dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, together with a good proportion of wood land—the above lies near a public landing. Also, 25 acres of wood land in Cumberland county, New Jersey; a number of valuable lots to be let on ground rent, in the district of Southwark.

Ground rents and debts collected with promptness and address, by the Publics'

Most obedient
Humble servant,
JOSEPH H. FLEMING.

N. B. A smart *LAD* wanted, of good connexions, who writes a tolerable hand.

august 15 tu th.sat. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

An Invoice of Woollens,

CONSISTING of Coarse and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue, and printed Cassimeres ——Apply to

Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No 151 Market-street.

april 29 §

Received by the ship Adriana, captain Carlton, from London,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HAIR SEATINGS,

Suitable for chair and sopha covers, consisting of striped and plain, and of the following widths, *viz* 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches.

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE PENNOCK,

july 8 eotf

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following to wit:

	Dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every charriot	12
upon every post charriot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phæton with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains	9
upon four wheel carriages, having framed posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four wheel top carriages with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chases with tops	3
upon chairs with tops.	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	
upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collecter of the Revenue of the 1st division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at No 49, North 3d Street, in the city of Philadelphia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all real dealers in wines and foreign distilled spiritous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of inspection at Philadelphia,
August 1st, 1799.

N. B. THE STAMP OFFICE AND OFFICE OF INSPECTION IS REMOVED TO GERMANTOWN, the first house above the sign of the King of Prussia.

☞ Every denomination of Stamped paper to be had at said office.

August 15 tawt30S.

JUST RECEIVED,

From the BOSTON Manufactory,

A QUANTITY OF

WINDOW GLASS,

Of different sizes.

FOR SALE BY,

ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Col. Edward Oldham (deceased) late of Cœcil County, Maryland, are hereby warned to exhibit the same immediately, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber.

EDWARD OLDHAM, Jun.
Attorney for Mary Oldham, Ex'rx.
Bohemia Manor, Cœcil County, Maryland, Sept. 1, 9799. } 3tawim.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of Joseph Alexander,

LATE of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania; who was a partner of the firm of *Johnson & Alexander*, I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common pleas, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, for the benefit of the laws of the said commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed the second Tuesday of September next, for a hearing of me and my creditors at Lewistown, in said county, of which, please to take notice,

JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

august 23 §

THIS is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Elkton, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil County, in Maryland, letters of Administration, on the personal estate of *SAMUEL HEWETT*, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of March next—They may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1799.

JOHN MILLER, *Adm'r.*

aug. 17. d5w

WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21st October next,

On the Premises,
In the town of Dover,
Kent County, Delaware State,

EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND adjoining each other, on the west side of King-street, containing in front about 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story brick dwelling-house, and another brick building, suitable for a store or office, together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the south part of the lot, where a tan yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.

September 24, 1799. dt21O.

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Berge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no. 198, Chesnut street, next door to the premises.

march 5 tu.th sa.tf

TO BE SOLD,

TWO new frame two Story Houses pleasantly situated near the Jolly Post-Tavern, upper end of the Village of Frankford. There are in each house, besides a kitchen, two rooms on the first floor; three on the second, with roomy garrats, all well finished; there are also to each, a good garden lot, stable and coach house. Part goods will be taken in payment. Any persons wishing to become purchasers are requested to view the premises, and for terms apply to

JOHN McCLELLEN.

Frankford, July 13 eotf

SALE

OF

The Springetsbury Grounds.

ON Thursday the 26th September, at two o'clock P. M. at the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, will commence, the sale of the remaining lots of the Springetsbury Estate.

Purchasers paying one fourth of the money down, may have credit for the remainder as follows:

Six months from the day of sale for one fourth,
Nine months from ditto one fourth,
Twelve months from ditto one fourth,

J. CONNELLY, and Co.
Auctioneers. §

HALF A CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. an apprentice lad, named *Joseph Barnet*, paper maker by trade, about 20 years of age five feet eight or ten inches high, light complexion, down look, wore his hair queued, remarkable for being a noted liar, had on when he went away a bat half worn, brown mixture cloth coatee, striped velvet waistcoat, and many other clothes.

Any person that will take the said apprentice up and bring him home shall receive the above reward and no charges paid.

PETER BECHTEL.

Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, September 10, 1799. 22w3w.

ADDRESS
TO THE
FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

WHEN a numerous meeting of our moſt reſpectable fellow citizens aſſigned to us the duty of endeavoring, as a committee, to promote the election of James Roſs, it was far from being the wiſh of any, or the expectation of moſt, of our number, to become involved in the unpleaſant taſk of commenting on the conduct of the oppoſite candidate, or that of his advocates. The ſentiments we entertained on this ſubject have already been expreſſed to you, and we may ſafely challenge the moſt inveterate of our opponents, to point out a ſingle inſtance in which we have deviated from our profeſſions, by making invidious comments on the character or conduct of either; we ſhould have beheld with pleaſure, that, in this at leaſt, we had not been conſidered unworthy of their imitation.

An artful inſinuation will frequently produce more pernicious effects, in the minds of the unwary, than a direct charge, while thoſe by whom it has been made, may conſider its ambiguity a ſufficient ſhelter to their characters, from any imputation of inaccuracy and falſhood. Theſe reflections will naturally ariſe on a candid peruſal of the the ſecond paragraph of an addreſs to the Republicans of Pennſylvania, dated the 7th of Auguſt laſt, and publiſhed under the ſignatures of Meſſrs. Peter Muhlenberg, Samuel Miles, A. J. Dallas, Michael Leib William Penroſe, and Tench Coxe, a committee on behalf of Mr. M'Kean, in which it is aſſerted, that "ſome of the preſſes, whether conducted by foreign emiſſaries with a view to influence and controul the operation of our government, or employed by domeſtic agents with a view to encreaſe the emoluments of certain ariſtocratical perſons, who deceive and miſlead the federal party, have teemed with the groſſeſt ſlanders;" the intention of the committee evidently is to impreſs on our minds a belief, that preſſes of the above deſcription, and ſupported for the purpoſes ſtated, exiſt among us, and are uſed and encouraged by the party who ſupport Mr. Roſs, than which nothing is more remote from truth. If there are any preſſes among us conducted by foreign emiſſaries, thoſe from whom the inſinuation originated muſt be more intimately acquainted with their purpoſes and conductors than we can juſtly pretend to be.

The meetings oppoſed to Mr. M'Kean, are charged with having aſſumed to themſelves, the excluſive right of thinking and acting in the politics of our country, and proſcribing as traitors to it all the citizens who differ from them in relation to public men or public meaſures; with reſpect to ourſelves, we utterly deny the truth of the charge, and believe it would be difficult to ſubſtantiate it in a ſingle inſtance; who it is that has been charged as a traitor, and what are the proofs of the charge, are ſo well known that Mr. M'Kean's committee will never make any enquiry into them, whilſt they have any regard for the character and feelings of a very diſtinguiſhed member of their body.

The general unanimity manifeſted in favor of Mr. Roſs by the grand juries in different parts of the State, as it affords the ſtrongeſt evidence of the public ſentiment, could not fail to excite the deepeſt chagrin in his opponents; it is nevertheleſs ſomewhat extraordinary in thoſe who have hitherto contended, that the exerciſe of the rights of the individual ſhould not be ſuſpended or deſtroyed by his functions as a public officer, to mention the conduct of the individuals compoſing the ſeveral grand juries as a ſubject of complaint, eſpecially when it is conſidered, that they are generally men the moſt reſpectable in their ſeveral counties for virtue and underſtanding, and ſelected by the ſheriff—an officer of popular appointment.

We ſubmit to you the candor manifeſted in the general charge of intercepting, treating with inſult, and deſtroying the letters of the committee who ſtyle themſelves republicans, and ſubſtituting others teeming with ſedition, diſreſpect and indecency; we know of no ſuch tranſaction—if ſome ſolitary inſtance of this kind has even occurred, it is not ſurpriſing that even among the friends of the federal government, to whom ſo many of its former oppoſers have recently attached themſelves, ſome unworthy characters may be found.

"That arts of detraction, intrigue and falſhood have been aſſiduouſly practiſed to expoſe the republican candidate to odium, and to bring the republican principle itſelf into diſcredit and contempt with the people," is another of the charges, doubtleſs intended to apply to ſome or all of the ſupporters of Mr. Roſs, as the calumniators, intriguers, &c. and to Mr. M'Kean as the republican candidate. We know of no foundation for any ſuch charge, nor are we acquainted with any juſt ground on which theſe gentlemen diſtinguiſh themſelves, and their candidate, by the excluſive appellation of republicans: We profeſs ourſelves *real* republicans, although we have never arranged ourſelves among the ſupporters of royalty, democracy, or jacobiniſm.

The committee have taken ſome pains to exculpate their candidate from the charge of being a native of Ireland and a member of the catholic church. We believe him to be neither; and, had he been both, ſhould have been far from regarding it as a ſubject of cenſure or reproach: Our excellent conſtitution affords to the natives of every country an opportunity to become citizens, and declares every perſon, otherwiſe qualified, equally eligible to office.

That Mr. M'Kean is a friend to France is a charge to which we cannot refuſe our aſſent. We believe him to be ſo to a degree that, adopted in our public councils, or ſanctioned by the voice of the people, would have a tendency prejudicial, if not ruinous, to the honor, independence and intereſt of our common country; his friends muſt acknowledge, that he was privy to the embarkation of Dr. Logan, on his aſſumed embaſſy to the Directory, and that he furniſhed him with a letter or certificate, calculated to inſure his favorable reception, and which, from the known character and ſtation of the writer, gave ſome color of authority to his inſolent interference in the negotiations of our government.

That Mr. M'Kean is friendly to France, that he defends and juſtifies moſt of her meaſures towards this country, and reprobates thoſe of our own government, is too generally known to admit of controverſy; among his numerous declarations of ſentiments of this kind, made publicly and without reſerve, which might be referred to and eſtabliſhed, we ſhall only lay before the public the following extract of a letter from Chas. Smith, Eſq. of Lancaſter, a gentleman of character and integrity, who, after ſtating the wiſh expreſſed by Mr. M'Kean, "that twenty thouſand United Iriſhmen would come into this country," goes on in the following words—"Theſe expreſſions did not ſtand alone—his abuſe of the federal government was repeated and violent, ſo as to ſhew a marked diſlike, and decided oppoſition; the great characters who conduct it were branded with the epithet of conſpirators, wiſhing to introduce a monarchy; and his approbation of French meaſures, and their preſent ambitious purſuits, was unequivocal." Few of the citizens of Pennſylvania, are at this time ſo uninformed, or ſo miſled, as to be blind to the projects meditated by France againſt the United States—to the varied and unwearied efforts with which ſhe has proſecuted our ruin—to the violence, perfidy, falſhood and intrigue, by which ſhe has endeavored to accompliſh her infamous ends, and ſink us into diſgrace and miſery. How then can we be willing to receive as our governor, one who has juſtified their meaſures, applauded their conduct and principles, and exalted the bleſſings of their ſyſtem of liberty?

You cannot, Fellow Citizens, be ignorant, that they have made Liberty and Equality the pretences, whilſt plunder and dominion have been their objects; that their philoſophic enthuſiaſm has not been ſatisfied with ſpreading uproar and wretchedneſs over a great portion of the globe, and drenching its ſurface with blood, but that they have attempted to change the moral, as well as the political, ſtate of man; with this view the Chriſtian Sabbath has been aboliſhed,—religious obligations treated with ridicule and contempt, and national rights, alike inconſiſtent with the precepts of natural and revealed religion, have been eſtabliſhed. Dupont, one of the members of the French Convention, has thus expreſſed himſelf—"What! Thrones are overturned! Scepters broken! Kings expire! And yet the Altars of God remain! A ſingle breath of enlightened reaſon will now be ſufficient to make them diſappear. Nature and Reaſon, theſe ought to be the gods of men! Theſe are my gods! For myſelf, I honeſtly avow to the Convention, I am an Atheiſt." Such have been the ſentiments openly promulgated and adopted by the Repreſentatives of the nation to whom Mr. M'Kean has not heſitated to avow his attachment.

Although our county has withdrawn a little from the precipice towards which ſhe was not long ſince ruſhing with wild and inconſiderate ſteps, and our government, ſupported by the riſing ſpirit of the people, has oppoſed a more manly attitude to the inſulting aggreſſions of an implacable foe, we muſt not yet conſider our ſafety to be inſured, or the hour of danger paſt, if men who either are, or are believed to be, attached to France, and oppoſed to the ſyſtem of energy and defence which has hitherto preſerved us from the rapacious graſp of her Directory, ſhould be exalted by the people to places of truſt and power, our danger will be renewed; a nation ever expert in intrigue, boaſting of her diplomatic ſkill, will not fail to avail herſelf of ſo unhoped for an advantage.

We know nothing of the charge, that Mr. M'Kean is deſirous of provoking a war with Great Britain. The anſwer to this ſuppoſed accuſation, if not introduced for the purpoſe, has at leaſt afforded his committe an opportunity of pouring forth their cenſures on the treaty with that nation. They obſerve, "that it has been ſo conſtrued and acted upon as to entail upon this country the payment of two enormous claſſes of debts." and ſpeak of the ſeceſſion of the American Commiſſioners—"ſhrinking from the taſk of announcing to the public the extent of Britiſh demands." The committee certainly was not aware that one of the moſt offenſive and exorbitant demands which has been made on that Board is for almoſt half a million of dollars by the Agent of the Penn family, who has accompanied his memorial with a pamphlet under the ſignature of Mr. M'Kean, in which he defends and juſtifies the claim. One of the points of difference in the caſes on which the Commiſſioners have ſeparated is the date of our Independence—the General Agent for the United States contended, that we became a free and independent nation from the fourth day of July, 1776,—the General Agent for the Britiſh Claimants aſſerts, that we were not ſo until the peace of 1783, when we received our independence from the King of Great-Britain.

In the Aurora of February 22, 1798, an opinion is publiſhed with the ſignature of Thomas-M'Kean, agreeing with that now maintained before the Britiſh Commiſſioners. —It expreſſly declares, that the civil war continued until the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783. Americans, if this doctrine, corroborated by Mr. M'Kean, is true, you have been miſtaken in obſerving the fourth day of July, 1776, as the birth day of your Independence—you muſt have been (according to Mr. M'Kean's opinion) in a ſtate of civil war, and, of courſe, rebels until King George the third granted you, in the year 1783, the rights of an independent nation. What are we now to ſay of the ſeceſſion of the American Commiſſioners to which which they were driven by exorbitant demands juſtified by Mr. M'Kean's opinion. If he is right great ſums of money will indeed be neceſſary.—Many perſons, hitherto conſidered as deſerters, refugees, and traitors, were in fact (according to Mr. M'Kean's doctrine) loyal ſubjects, and muſt be paid for all they have ſuffered by this miſtake. We pretend not to give any opinion on theſe queſtions, but leave them where the government has placed them—ſatisfied that they will ultimately receive a proper deciſion and that what in juſtice ought to be paid will be paid, and no more; but ſurely Mr. M'Kean's committee ſhould not have told us of the enormity of Britiſh demands.

Mr. M'Kean's committee ſay, that he had been "charged with being a Diſorganizer, a Jacobin; but that in truth there does not exiſt a firmer advocate, a more ſucceſsful ſupporters of law, of public tranquility, of private property and public credit." How far his conduct reſpecting the diſturbance that took place on Sunday the tenth of February laſt, in the yard of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia, correſponds with theſe aſſertions of his committee, we ſubmit to the public on the following ſtatement of the part Mr. M'Kean took on that occaſion. Whilſt Robert Wharton, Eſq. Mayor of the city, was engaged in taking the recognizances of J. Cummins and Dr. Reynolds, two of the perſons accuſed as authors of the riot, ſome perſon knocked violently at the door and demanded admiſſion; the conſtables refuſing to open it, Mr. M'Kean called out "I am Chief Juſtice of the ſtate." The Mayor upon hearing that the Chief Juſtice was there ordered the conſtables to open the door and give Mr. M'Kean admittance. No ſooner had he entered than he called out with a loud voice, accompanied by a menacing air, "What is the reaſon, Mr. Mayor, of all this ſuſs that you keep the city in uproar with a mob marching theſe gentlemen up one ſtreet and down another, hand-cuffed and tied, for half the day together."

The Mayor attempted to ſtate the nature of their offence—the evidence of their having inſulted the congregation at the Church, and that one of them had preſented a loaded piſtol to the breaſt of one of the Members, that the priſoners had been treated with all poſſible attention and civility—had been neither hand cuffed nor tied, but, in as polite and tender a manner as the nature of the caſe would admit, had been permitted to walk with the peace officers in ſearch of bail; to the Mayor's ſtatement of the manner in which they had been treated Dr. Reynolds candidly aſſented; but Mr. M'Kean would hearken to nothing from the Mayor or Gentlemen preſent, and charged the Members of the Congregation with having committed an aſſault on the priſoners, and ſaid "that they, and not the priſoners, were the aggreſſors, that he would have diſmiſſed the matter in a quarter of an hour, for the priſoners had a right to take up their hats and go about their buſineſs." The Mayor proceeded to take the recognizances and Mr. M'Kean ſoon afterwards left the room apparently in great paſſion.

Many of the ſupporters of Mr. M'Kean are men who profeſs their attachment to an equality of rights and their aphorrence of political diſtinctions founded on wealth or family; it would be well for theſe to conſider, how far the principles advocated by their candidate, and oppoſed by Mr. Roſs, in the Convention that formed the ſtate conſtitution, are conſiſtent with their opinions —In page 72 of the minutes of the body, they will find the following motion made by Mr. M'Kean—"No perſon ſhall be capable of being choſen a Senator who is not ſeized, in fee ſimple, of five hundred acres of land within this commonwealth, or poſſeſſed of real and perſonal eſtate to the value of five hundred pounds;"—In page 162, they will find him (Mr. M'Kean) ſeconding a motion. "That the Governor ſhall be legally ſeized and poſſeſſed of a clear real and perſonal eſtate, within this commonwealth, of the value of four thouſand dollars, ſix months before his election; and in page 171, renewing, at an adjourned meeting, his firſt motion, in which it appears, from the Yeas and Nays, he was oppoſed by Mr. Roſs and ſupported by but eight members of the Convention. Of the merits of theſe ſeveral propoſitions we do not conſider it neceſſary to expreſs our opinion; but when of two candidates for the the firſt office in our government, one is branded with the imputation of ariſtocracy, and the other held up to the people, in the words of his committee, as "a friend of equal rights, under the freeſt of governments," as one who "advocates no diſtinction among his fellow-citizens, but the diſtiction of the good and the bad." it is juſt to meaſure them by ſome public and known ſtandard, eſtabliſhed at a time when it cannot be fairly preſumed that either party had any expectation of becoming a candidate for the office of Governor.

The committee has thought proper to deny, in poſitive terms, Mr. M'Kean's having ever expreſſed a wiſh, "that twenty thouſand United Iriſhmen would come over to the United States, for that, in his opinion, they were the only men who underſtood true liberty." To this we oppoſe the letter of Mr. Smith already recited, and the annexed certificate of Mr. Watts of Carliſle, both men of known character, independence and integrity. If any further proof of the converſation, ſtated by Meſſrs. Smith and Watts, were neceſſary ſeveral other Gentlemen, who were preſent, are ready to corroborate their teſtimony. The inaccuracy of the information on which the committee ground their denial of the charge, and the aſſertion, that Mr. M'Kean "advocates no diſtinction among his fellow citizens, but the diſtinction of the good and the bad," is a fair teſt by which you may judge what weight is due to the other parts of their ſtatement.

Several other charges have been ſtated and replied to by the committee, ſome of them probably unfounded and others of little importance if true; on theſe we deem it ſuperfluous to make a ſingle obſervation —to thoſe who made the charges we cheerfully reſign the taſk of ſupporting them.

We have deemed it unworthy of ourſelves, either as a committee or individually, to make any anonymous attacks on the public or private character of Mr. M'Kean; and it may, perhaps, be conſidered as unneceſſary for us to notice any of the unavowed ſlanders circulated reſpecting Mr. Roſs.—One accuſation, however, has been ſo frequently made, ſo ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on, and, if true, is of ſo ſerious a nature, that we cannot forbear to notice it.—Mr. Roſs is charged with being a Deiſt.—Some of us have known him from his outſet in life, and never before heard ſuch a ſuggeſtion. When he was choſen a member of the State Convention, and when he was elected into the Senate of the United States, he was warmly oppoſed—many objections were urged by ſome who had long known him, but this charge was reſerved for the preſent occaſion.—Believing, as from all theſe circumſtances we were juſtified in doing, that there was no foundation for it, we have been happy to be able to refer you to the annexed certificates which we have received from the Rev. John Smith and Meſſrs. A. Swearenger, Robert Stockton, Joſeph Wherry, John Cotton, James Brice, James Mitchell, John Mercer, James Alliſon, Craig Ritchie, and Alexander Cunningham, pious and devout men—the former a Miniſter of the Goſpel, and the latter Elders of the different Preſbyterian Congregations in whoſe neighbourhood he has for many years laſt reſided, which will be found to contain a complete refutation of this malicious calumny.

Thus, fellow-citizens, we have conſidered the obſervations of the adverſe committee in reply to the charges they ſuggeſt to have been made againſt their candidate; and, in ſo doing, have found it neceſſary to travel into a more perſonal enquiry than was agreeable to us; much of what has been ſaid would have been avoided had not the taſk been impoſed on us by our opponents. To whom the appellation of a defamatory inquiſition, which they have politely beſtowed on us, moſt properly belongs you can determine.—We are now both before you—judge between us.

With reſpect to Mr. Roſs it is almoſt ſuperfluous to remind you of his juſt and uniform principles,—his unexceptionable deportment and unqueſtionable qualifications, His manners are ſimple, but his underſtanding is profound—his accompliſhments plain, but his talents brilliant. He is not tainted with the novel philoſophy of France, which alike ſets morality and religion at defiance, but is content with being an upright and conſcientious Chriſtian as his fathers were before him. His uſefulneſs, integrity and capacity, in the important public ſtations to which he has been called, have placed him beyond the reach of injury from the ſhafts of envy and ſlander. He is not, he cannot be, doubted on theſe points. He is yet in the prime and vigor of life, with a mind and conſtitution capable of encountering every difficulty and fatigue to which his office may expoſe him. It is true he is not a reſident of the city—he is, if you pleaſe, a country-man; but, ſurely this can in no degree diſqualify him from being your Governor, or render him leſs valuable and reſpectable.

Fellow Citizens?

We have endeavoured to place before you the two Candidates as they appear to us upon our beſt knowledge and information. We have ſincerely endeavoured "nothing to extenuate or aught ſet down in malice." We are actuated by a pure and unmixed anxiety for the peace and welfare of our country, which has been, and is even now, ſtruggling with an inveterate enemy, who can neither be awed by juſtice or conciliated by humiliation, Let us, therefore, earneſtly unite in this important work—exert all your influence—call into action all your energies to bring it to an happy iſſue; and bear conſtantly in mind, that you are ſtriving in the cauſe of your conſtitution—your country—your religion—yourſelves and your children; in a word—for all that is dear to MAN.

Levi Hollingsworth.
Samuel Morris.
Robert Wharton.
Benjamin R. Morgan.
Henry Pratt.
Michael Kepple.
Zachariah Poulson, jun.
Daniel Smith.
John Wall.
Lawrence Seckel.

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Documents referred to in the preceding Addreſs.

Certificate of Mr. Watts.

I DO hereby Certify, That I heard Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, declare, "*That he wished Twenty Thousand United Irishmen would come into this Country, that they were a People who understood true Liberty and the Rights of Man,*" which I am willing to atteſt upon oath, if it ſhould be neceſſary. DAVID WATTS.

August 10, 1799

N. B. A dozen affidavits can be procured to the above fact, if neceſſary.

The Letter from the Committee of Correſpondence for the County of Washington which accompanied the Certificates alluded to in the preceding Address.

Washington, August 28, 1799.

SIR,

THE committee in this county for promoting the election of Mr. Roſs, have learnt where Mr. Roſs is leſs known than here, currency is given by the enemies to his election, (the ſame conſcientious men who ſupported the election of Mr. Jefferſon,) to a report, that Mr. Roſs is a *Deiſt*.

To prevent the effect of this report, one of the committee in this town, where Mr. Roſs lived more than ten years, and until about five years ago, applied to ſuch elders and other perſons, noted for their piety and regard for religion, as have known Mr. Roſs during the whole of this time, and as eaſily could be applied to, and they chearfully ſigned the encloſed certificate. It was regretted that the abſence of the Rev. John M'Millan, (who is the miniſter neareſt to this place, is intimately and has been about twenty years well acquainted with Mr. Roſs, and is zealous for his election,) and of the other Preſbyterian miniſters in this neighbourhood, who are now ſitting in Preſbytery, more than ſixty miles from this town, prevented the obtaining of their contradiction to this falſe and malicious report. But it was not tho't prudent for the ſake of this, to ſuffer the report to gain force, by the delay of another week's poſt: eſpecially as thoſe who have ſigned, are diſtinguiſhed characters, for good ſenſe, honeſty and piety, and reſpectable for their ſtations in ſociety. Mr. Alliſon is judge of this county, Mr. Swearenger, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Ritchie are juſtices of the peace, and the laſt has been a member of aſſembly. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Brice, are county commiſſioners, and the laſt has been a member of aſſembly. Mr. Cunningham is a ſubſtantial merchant and Mr. Mercer a ſubſtantial farmer. Theſe gentlemen being all in town at the time, were readily applied to, and you may be aſſured, that the certificate of any one of them, is ſufficient to outweigh the report. Many more names could have been obtained, but to ſeek numbers was thought to be giving too much reſpect to the ſlander, and a ſelection of a few unqueſtionable characters was thought beſt.

The preſence of the Rev. John Smith, of Cannonſburgh, a learned and reſpectable Seceder miniſter, who, about three years ago, removed to this country from Octorara, in Lancaſter county, enabled us to procure his certificate alſo, and upon this we are content to reſt the character of Mr. Roſs and of ourſelves.

We could with as much eaſe have obtained as poſitive a denial of all the other malicious reports lately propagated againſt Mr. Roſs, and we do pledge ourſelves that they are falſe. But we thought it not of conſequence to do ſo, as they are, we truſt, generally known to be falſe; and as ſuch reports from unprincipled and deſigning men are uſually expected on ſuch occaſions. But there are ſo few means of aſcertaining the credit due to a repert of infidelity and a reſpect for religion is of ſuch importance in public ſtations, that we thought it a duty to our fellow citizens to diſprove the aſperſion of *deism*.

Leaſt, therefore, this aſperſion ſhould miſlead good people, unacquainted with Mr. Roſs, the committee here requeſt that you will publiſh, if you think proper, theſe documents in the newſpapers or in hand bills, as you think beſt, and in ſuch manner as you think moſt fit. The original of theſe certificates is in the hands of the committee of Franklin county.

A. ADDISON,
Chairman of the committee of Washington co.

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Waſhington, (P.) Aug. 26th 1799.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE the ſubſcribers, regular members of ſundry Preſbyterian congregations in the county of Waſhington, have heard with ſurpriſe and regret, that among the many ſlanderous reports propagated againſt the reſpectable character of James Roſs, Eſq. of Pittſburgh, who has been propoſed to be choſen governor of Pennſylvania, one is that he is a *Deiſt*.

We truſt that we have a ſincere regard ſo truth and religion, and we feel ourſelves bound by the duties we owe to both, ſo far as our teſtimony can go to remove from our fellow citizens, this obſtruction to the free exerciſe of our votes in favour of Mr. Roſs. God forbid that we ſhould aſſiſt in placing in ſuch an important a ſtation, a man defective in reſpect for religion. And we but obey the dictates of our own conſciences in making the following declaration of what we know of Mr. Roſs, from our own obſervation and indubitable information.

Mr. Roſs was born of reſpectable and pious parents, of the Preſbyterian church in York county in this ſtate, and received from them a religous education. He is well inſtructed in the ſcriptures and the doctrines of chriſtianity as held by our church; and we are perſuaded believes and reſpects them. He lived long in this town, and longer in this county, and we have had good opportunities of knowing him. Where he has lived, there has not been any ſtated miniſter, and only occaſional ſupplies for public worſhip. But he has contributed to the ſupport of public worſhip where he lived, and attended it regularly and there is nothing known to us to juſtify the imputation that he is an infidel or deiſt, and we think this imputation falſe and malicious.

In witneſs whereof we have hereto ſet our hands.

A. Swearenger, Robert Stockton, Joſeph Wherry } Elders of Waſhington Congregation.

John Cotton, James Brice } Elders of Buffaloe Congregation.

James Mitchell, Elder of Peters Congrega.
John Mercer } Elders of Chartiers
James Allison } Congregation.
Craig Richie
Alexander Cunningham.

☞ Since I lived in Washington county, I have had opportunity of conversing and being well acquainted with James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, and of knowing his character from serious and respectable persons well acquainted with his opinions and conversation, and I am well persuaded that he is sincerely respectful of the Christian Protestant Religion, and do verily believe that the report of his being an infidel or deist is altogether without foundation.

JOHN SMITH,
Minister of Associated Congregation Chartiers.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3.

☞ THE approaching GENERAL ELECTION, for the City of Philadelphia and the townships of Blockley and Kingsessing, will be held at the CENTRE HOUSE Tavern, on the south side of Market-street, to the westward of Broad-street.

COMMUNICATION.

THE Jacobin Committee, ever indefatigable in the pursuit of mischief, have printed another address, which although not yet published in Philadelphia, is sent to every part of the State. In this curious work they loudly complain that the federalists have given them no opportunity to reply to their address: And upon what principle were they entitled to the last answer? to another opportunity of circulating their abominable slanders against the character of Mr. Ross and his supporters. The federal committee immediately after Mr. Ross's nomination, published an address, in which they carefully abstained from all personal reflections on the conduct of Mr. M'Kean or the faction by whom he is supported. About the same time came forth the first address of the jacobins, couched in the most insolent language, and filled with "sedition, disrespect and indecency." Soon after came forth, from the same poisonous source, another address, in which our government was charged with the most flagrant abandonment of its trust; its supporters were styled the dupes of foreign emissaries and domestic traitors, and Mr. Ross was in effect charged by these atrocious libellers, with all the guilt attached to rebellion. Our committee, aware that an almost endless controversy would be the consequence of an immediate reply, deferred it until the moment when its facts would be least forgotten, and its reasoning produce the most impressive effect. What was there uncandid or unfair in a proceeding of this kind?

The six illuminati state, that a representation of the bar was indeed made against the arbitrary conduct of Mr. M'Kean, but that it was thought most prudent to suppress it. Yes, it was suppressed; but only in consequence of the mean supplications of the "*republican*" candidate. Unfortunately, the gentleman under whose controul it was placed, did not think himself authorized to suffer its publication, or the citizens of Pennsylvania would have seen that it was signed by all the most respectable practitioners in our courts, and by many who are not so, among whom was *Mr. Dallas himself.*

As the committee knew that no opportunity would exist for a reply to this stupid production, they have made it even more false, more scurrilous, indecent, and seditious than those which had before immortalized the infamy of their names. But the characters of the authors render their works more than sufficiently odious.

WHIG & TORY.

Tench Coxe, & co. say that the election of Mr. Ross is advocated by *old tories*, and that of Mr. M'Kean, by "the whigs of 76."

It is true that many who were formerly styled tories, are now federalists, and consequently friendly to Mr. Ross, and it is also true, that many who formerly called themselves whigs, now entertain a most violent enmity against the federal government, and deeming the election of Mr. M'Kean an essential step in their opposition to that government, are found strenuous partizans for him. There are some federalists who show an evident embarrassment, when charged with acting in conjunction with old tories; and find no relief but in the retort that at the head of their opponents is the *old tory and traitor Tench Coxe.* The bitterness of party spirit, during the revolutionary war, took so deep an effect in their minds, that they cannot even yet divest themselves of their resentments. It becomes necessary, therefore, for every man to enquire what is the true state of this question; and whether the connection with which the federalists are charged, is not honourable, rather than matter of reproach.

The two parties of whigs and tories, during the revolutionary war, divided the whole community; but by the numerous changes and successions of party, since that period, they have now become nearly blended, and the distinction ceases to exist, except amongst a few whose unchristian disposition permit them neither to show forbearance to those of different opinions, nor to extend forgiveness to enemies. The distinction is at this day brought into view, not for the purpose of exciting a spirit of unanimity amongst the people, but of enflaming the torch of discord. The attempt ought to be repelled by every friend to the peace and happiness of the country.

These parties, as is generally the case in all combinations of men, were, on each side, divided into two classes, and were composed of conscientious and unprincipled men. On the other side, there were found amongst the projectors, the conductors and the supporters of the independence of the country, the same great and good men, who planned and now administers the federal government. On the other side, were found many who from the most conscientious persuasion of their being right, thought our independence contrary to their duty and allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain, contrary to the oaths which they had taken to support the crown, and also to the best and true interests of the country. On all subjects, and especially on politics, the wisest and best men differ in opinion: It is fair, therefore, to say, that many very wise virtuous and valuable men were opposed to our revolution. The fact is so, and is within the knowledge of every man of the smallest observation. Very many of those who were the first, most eager and determined opposers of the encroachments of Great-Britain on the liberties of this country, revolted from the idea of independence, and upon its being declared by Congress, immediately seceded (as they had a right to do) and either withdrew from the country altogether, or retired from public notice, and remained inactive spectators of the contest. Both parties were disgraced by adherents who cared not at all for the merits of the cause which they supported; but being impatient of the calm of regular government, envious of the prosperity of the industrious, naturally fond of change and of a state of confusion, calculated only to live in a state of uproar and of crimes, or led by the prospect of advantage, attached themselves to the one side, or the other, as chance or hope of plunder directed. To whom these descriptions at present apply, no one is at a loss to say.

The subject, therefore, is fairly stated thus: At the commencement of the dispute between Great Britain and these States, those who from their talents, their learning or their wealth, were fitted to lead, differed about the course that was to be pursued.—The whigs were eventually successful, and their opponents submitted. As neither had been actuated but by the most virtuous motives, both parties were willing that their contention should be buried in oblivion.—And it is remarkable, that as soon after the war as the vindictive passions which it engendered had time to subside, both these classes of men, comprising, with a few unimportant exceptions, all the virtue, all the talents, all the knowledge, and all the wealth of the community coalesced, and have ever since gone hand in hand in promoting the interests of the country. The whigs who now are federalists, are those who by their energies in the cabinet and in the field, effected our deliverance from the yoke of Great Britain. The tories who are now federalists, are those citizens who from conscientious motives seceded from the declaration of independence, and retired from the noise of war with the sincerest prayers for the future prosperity of our common country. During the conflict they held a neutral and inoffensive conduct, and since its termination have been found on all occasions, ready and able asserters of their country's rights.

Not such were either the whigs or tories, who compose the party now called antifederalists. The whigs who belong to that party, had not for their object during the revolution, to give this country a free and permanent government, but to oppose the operations of the government of Great Britain under which they then lived. Their object appears still to be, to give opposition to the existing government. They are neither capable of forming, nor would they sit down quietly under any regular government, even of their own naming. They were men who sought for the vain splendor of office—for the power of oppressing and extorting from those who might become subjects of their rapacity; and were buoyed upon the hopes, that when all order should be prostrated, their favorite principle of "Equality" would be realized, and the property of their industrious neighbours pillaged with impunity. The tories of the revolution, who now rank with the anti federalists, were men who joined the arms of Great Britain through motives of revenge, or from hopes of confiscation and plunder. They composed those necessary appendages to the British army, the guides, the spies and informers, who directed their marches, and who marked out the victims of their cruelties. They are worthy of the men to whom they have attached themselves: And both together, constitute a mass of villainy, not to be surpassed in any part of the world.

These things are facts within the knowledge of every one who can recollect the period and the progress of the American revolution; and now chooses to look around him, and see who are at present the actors on the stage. It is matter of the highest praise to the federalists, that they have been able to bury their animosities, and to join heartily in their mutual endeavors to further the interests of their country. It is the strongest evidence of the rectitude of their views, that they are opposed only by the unprincipled of the former parties.

A WHIG OF '76.

Citizen Rey, who lately denounced the government of France, for driving this country to declare war against her, must have derived no benefit from the embassy of the brave *Logan.* He could have learnt from this honest husbandmen, that the conduct of France to America had procured her the admiration of, and was the theme of constant panegyric, to all the democrats of America.

An account of the flour inspected in the city of Baltimore, for the last quarter ending the 30th September, as returned to the mayor by the inspectors:—

43 878 whole, and
4 270 half barrels.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

The annexed paragraphs are a copy of a short statement I have just addressed to the editor of the Aurora, with a request that he will publish the same as early as may be. And as I deem it but just to give the statement general publicity, I request you will cause it to be inserted in your paper as soon as may be convenient, and you will oblige your obedient servant,

JOHN RYERSON,
September 28th, 1799.

To the Editor of the AURORA.

SIR,

A FEW days ago, a gentleman of my acquaintance came to my house, and informed me that my name had been used in an anonymous publication in the Aurora of the 23d instant, attached to the signature of *Michael Servetus*, with a view to substantiate the charge of infidelity against Mr. Ross, of Pittsburgh, one of the candidates for the Governorship of this State. The acquaintance above mentioned not bringing with him the paper referred to, a day or two elapsed before I procured it.

I find it therein stated, that Mr. Ross said in my presence, that "he hoped if ever he should be so weak as to believe in the christian religion, that he might have strength enough left to cut his own throat." I never did, sir, hear Mr. Ross make the foregoing expression, nor use words to the same effect; nor did I ever tell any person or persons whatsoever that I did hear Mr. Ross so express himself.

If *Michael Servetus* has ever heard me say any thing at all about Mr. Ross's religion, he has my entire approbation (if he chuses to do so) to state with *precision* my words, the sense in which he understood them, and the occasion, with his *proper name* affixed thereto. If he should do this, he will find that I will not shrink from the truth, but reply to his statement as becometh a man of veracity and candour. As my present residence is a considerable distance from Philadelphia, I request the favor of you, sir, should any matter be offered for publication in the Aurora, as a consequence hereof, and authenticated as I have proposed above, that you will send to the Post-office for me, a paper containing the same.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS RYERSON.

Lower Chichester, Delaware county, 28th September, 1799.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

It reflects great honor on the Federalists of Pennsylvania, that they have selected and nominated James Ross, Esq. as their favorite candidate, for the chief magistracy of the State. From the respectable and numerous documents which have recently been published, all, even his political enemies, must acknowledge, that as a man, a citizen, a politician and a christian, his character is irreproachable, and, in every respect, worthy their choice and confidence, and that he is a man fearing God and hating covetousness.

His honest interference in favor of two injured and oppressed Africans, who were unmercifully treated, and unlawfully held in bondage, in the western country, though last, is not the least "plume in his cap," and must endear him to every friend of justice and humanity.

At a time when it was hazardous to a man's interest, and unfavourable to his reputation, to be friendly to the abolition of slavery, Mr. Ross stood alone, and tho' not a member of the society established for that purpose, no sooner saw their misery and heard their groans, than he flew to their relief. Unsolicited he undertook their cause, instituted a suit against their pretended master, and in an eloquent and impressive address to the court and jury, and hundreds of surrounding spectators, depicted the horrid deformity of petty tyranny and debasing slavery in such striking and luminous colours, as to flash conviction even on the minds of the slave-holders themselves, obtain a verdict in favour of the oppressed, and turn the tide of popular opinion into its proper channel, the true, equal, and inherent rights of man.

Deeply sensible of the important service Mr. Ross voluntarily rendered them, the Abolition Society of Pennsylvania, I understand, transmitted him a vote of thanks, for his benevolent and successful exertions in the cause of suffering humanity.

"He has done good by stealth,
"And will blush to find it fame."

COMMUNICATION.

We are happy to inform our Fellow-Citizens that comfortable accommodations are provided for the reception of Orphan Children, at the encampment on Masters's Ground; under the immediate inspection of Luke W. Morris. Such of these unfortunate objects as have already fallen under public notice, were this day removed to the encampment, and as it is expected ther number will be daily encreasing, we have no doubt of the charitable assistance of the benevolent—whose aid in suitable clothing for children from 2 months to 12 or 14 years, will be thankfully received.

Donations of the above description may by sent to Luke W. Morris, on the ground; to John Evans, No. 58, South Second street; or to Thomas Harrison, No. 72, South Third-street, two of the Committe appointed by the General Board of Guardians for the relief of the poor.

10th month 1st, 1799.

N. B. The different printers are requested to publish the above in their papers.

SEVEN deaths were reported at the Health-Office, New York, ending Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

FOREIGN AUXILARY ARTICLES.

All the Roman territory, except Ancona, is purged of the French.

Naples was entered by Card. Ruffo, June 13.—He has taken from St. Elmo, Capua and Gaeta.

The Senate of Florence has resumed its functions, and invited the Grand Duke to return.

Alessandria is besieged by General Melas, who on the 7th July, finished the third battery, against the citadel; and would speedily open the trenches against it.

Mantua—General Kray is carrying on the siege with great vigor. He has been strongly reinforced—has summoned the French Commander to surrender, which he had refused. He has carried by assault the gate and tower of Ceresa.

Moreau, we understand, has left Italy, and is to command an army on the Rhine.

Suwarrow in one of his dispatches says, "I have defeated Macdonald, and I will completely route Moreau."

BALTIMORE, October 1.

AMERICAN GALLANTRY.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the ship London Packet, to his owner, Mr. H. Goldsborough, of this city, dated 28th September, off the Capes.

"On the 10th of this month we had a very severe engagement with a French privateer of 16 guns and 150 men. She engaged us one hour and three quarters, one half of which time she was close along side. A little before she attempted to board us they hoisted the bloody flag, which proved a bloody one to them, as every man who attempted to board suffered instant death. Considering the desperate attempt they made, we got off well. I am sorry to inform you we had three men killed, one of whom was our second mate, Mr. Lindsay, a spirited and active officer; and two wounded, one of whom was captain Anderson, who received a ball in his right breast. It was eight o'clock at night when the privateer sheered off from us, unable to effect her point. Some of her sails were on fire from the wads from our guns; and some of our own sails being likewise on fire from a similar cause, prevented our capturing her. Had it not been for that circumstance, we should have lashed her to the ship and made a prize of her.

"On the whole we had a providential escape from being blown up, as several of the wads of their guns were blown into our cabin which was in a blaze of fire, and would have reached the magazine, had it not been for the exertions of those who attended it."

The pilot who was on board the London Packet, was told that it was their opinion the Frenchman must have lost at least 50 men in his repeated attempts to board on the quarter deck. The jolly boat was six times filled with Frenchmen, and its contents were as often plunged into the ocean, and every man killed.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

The Packet, Captain Trott, has arrived since our last from Liverpool. Although she furnishes London dates to August 12th, seventeen days later than before received, the intelligence they communicate is not of that interesting and important nature, which expectation had almost realized.

The accounts from Asia, are official and pleasing.—The conqueror of Italy and Egypt, covered with chagrin and disappointment, and followed by disaster and disease, has been forced to retrogade through the deserts of Syria, leaving his cannon and stores in the sand; and his wounded to the mercy of his rival in arms.—He will endeavour to retrace his steps into Egypt, or turning to the left allay the fever of his mortification by the capture of Suez, &c.—if the British squadron in the Red Sea should not previously force him to re-act the tragedy of Pharoah and his host.

In Italy we hear of the junction of Macdonald with Moreau: It may be an individual meeting; but we see no traces of the march, even of the remnant of an army, from Tuscany to the Genoese.

In Switzerland things remain still in *statu quo.*

In England the preparations for the expedition to Holland increase in number and in vigour. The Duke of York is to command in chief. An embargo had been imposed on the ports of the channel and river; a severe impress had taken place; and the first division of the troops had sailed. Near 90,000 men, will be employed in this expedition.

In France the Jacobins are vociferous, powerful and vindictive. Denunciation is their *alpha*, and execution the *omega* of all their speeches and resolutions. The Council of Elders is the only barrier that which prevents their inundating the Republic with all the horrors of the Robespierrean regieme.

THE ENVOYS.

We can assure the public that the Envoys to the French Republic have received orders, and are now preparing, immediately to embark for Europe;—any thing in the Salem Gazette, of yesterday to the contrary.

The Hon. Mr. SWIFT, of Connecticut, goes out Secretary of the Embassy.

FOR SALE,
120 qr. casks of SHERRY WINE.
***Apply to PHILIPS CRAMMOND and Co.
October 2, 1799. d3t.

The Owners or Consignees of
GOODS,
On board the brig Mercury, J. Yeardsley, master
ARE requested to furnish their Permits, the said vessel having began to discharge at Walnut Street Wharf.
THOMAS & J. KETLAND.
September 28. d5t

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED,

Brig Sally, Guinn, Laguira, from the Fort.

Schr. Antelope, Whelen, 11 days from Cape Francois.

Schooner Peggy, Nicholson, from hence to Cape Francois, was captured by a French privateer from Porto Rico, and through mistake of the prize master, was carried into Monte Christe (St. Domingo) where he was instantly released and the prize crew imprisoned.

Captain Nicholson, together with the crews of several other vessels the privateer had captured, were put on board a brig from Norfolk, loaded with lumber, (she not being valuable enough to carry into port) and sent for Cape Francois, Captain Nicholson, went up to Monte Christe, to claim his vessel, the day before the Antelope sailed.

Brig Gayosa, Remington, from the Havanna, is below.

Brig Amiable Creole, Foster, from hence has arrived at Hamburg.

Ship Roebuck, Hess, from this port has arrived at Surrinam.

Brig Amiable Adeel, Gilman, has arrived at Port Republican.

Baltimore, October 1.

A pilot who arrived this morning gives information of having spoke the following vessels in the bay.

September 27, spoke brig Lydia, from Savannah to Baltimore.

Brig Nancy, from do. to do.

Ship Fidelity, from Port-au-Prince to do.

September 28, brig Rover, of Beverly, from Petersburg to do.

Ship Rebecca, of Newburyport to Norfolk.

Ship London Packet, from Surrinam to Baltimore.

Brig Amelia, from do. to do.

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different grounds, of the number of Funerals at their grounds.

FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.	Grown Persons.	Children
Names of the Burial Grounds.		
Christ Church,	0	0
St. Peters,	1	0
St. Pauls,	0	0
1st Presbyterian,	0	0
2d do.	1	0
3d do.	0	0
Scots Presbyterian,	0	0
Associate Church,	0	0
St. Mary's,	1	0
Trinity,	0	0
Friends	0	0
Free Quakers,	0	0
Swedes,	0	0
German Lutheran,	0	1
German Presbyterian,	0	0
Moravian,	0	0
Baptist,	0	0
Methodist,	0	0
Universalist,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Episcopal,	0	0
do. Methodist,	0	0
Kensington,	0	0
Public Ground,*	1	0
Total	4	1

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease
By order of the Board of Health.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

For the last 24 hours, ending 12 o'lcock A. M.

ADMITTED.

James Reilly, from the drawbridge.
Jacob Freed, Corner of 3d street and Cherry street.
Andrew Thornton, Water near Catherine street.
David Jones, from do. do.

DIED—NONE.

Interred the last 24 hours, in the
*PUBLIC GROUND,
Mary M'Clane from the Jail.

Remaining in the Hospital 54, of whom 30 are convalescents.

PETER HELM, Steward.

AN INVOICE OF DRY GOODS
FOR SALE.
Consisting of broad and narrow Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Linens, &c. &c.
☞ Apply to WILLIAM PARKER, *Peel Hall*, on the Ridge road, two miles from the city.
Sept. 30, 1799. eod2w.

Just imported,
In the ship Wilmington, Captain Blair,
FROM LONDON,
3 cases Creasala Morlaix,
11 ditto Westphalia Linens, assorted,
4 ditto ditto finer quality,
FOR SALE
By THOMAS & J. KETLAND.
September 28. d15t

Wants a Place,
AS
A WET NURSE,
A WOMAN of good Character. Apply at the Sorrel Horse Tavern, eight mile stone, on the Lancaster road.
October 2, 1799. d4t

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the MARIA, from *HAMBURG*, and NOW LANDING,
At Wilcocks's wharf, from on board the IRIS, from *BREMEN*,
And for sale by the subscriber,

353 PACKAGES LINEN,

Consisting of

Bielefeld Linen	Elberfeld Checks
Warendorp do	Checks and Stripes
Rouanes	Harlem Checks
White Platillas	Lisiadoes
Brown do.	Ticklenburghs
Craes à la Morlaix	Osnaburgs
Dowlas	Halblaken
Bretagnes	Weser Linnen
Buccadillas	Bag Linen
Quadruples Silesias	Myer Linnen
Bed-ticks	Estopillas
Pocket Handkerchiefs.	

Also for Sale,
400 boxes Claret
40 hhds do
70 Tons St. Petersburg Hemp
5 Casks Brittles
200 pieces Sailduck
7 Bales German Cloth
800 Demijohns
80 Liquor Cases

ERICK & LEWIS BOLLMANN.
No 113 South 3d Stre
aug 14 d1ot af. 2w1ot

WHEREAS
Matthew Mc.Connell, Esq.

BY deed dated the 16th of May, 1799, granted and assigned to the subscribers, 55,018 acres of land on the waters of Sugar creek, in the county of Luzerne and state of Pennsylvania, upon trust, to sell and dispose of the same, and apply the proceeds (after satisfying all such just and legal claims as may be due on said lands) to the payment of such notes as the said Matthew M'Connell has drawn in favor of a certain Joseph Thomas, or that the said Joseph Thomas has drawn in favor of, and are indorsed by the said M. M'Connell, and which are mentioned in the schedule annexed to the deed of trust, aforesaid:—

Provided, That the holders of said notes shall, on or before the 16th day of November next, execute to him a full discharge and acquittance, or render up the said notes, and the balance, if any, to the holders of any of the said notes who shall not have made such discharge or rendered up said notes, as aforesaid, *pro rata*, according to their respective claims and demands.

This public notice is given of the said assignment, that those who are interested may avail themselves of the terms therein contained.

William Buckley,
Thomas M. Willing, } Assignees.
William Davidson,

Philadelphia, 14th Sept. 1799.
12awt16N.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter townships, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode drescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury.

To the Freemen, Electors for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ACKNOWLEDGING with thanks, all former favors, I request a continuance of your friendship, by your Votes and Interest, at the ensuing Election for the Coroner's office, which will add an additional obligation and shall be held in grateful remembrance by your friend and humble servant,

JOHN LEACOCK, *Coroner.*
2aw5t.

This day is published,
By W. YOUNG, BOOKSELLER,

Institutes of Natural Law.

THE THIRD EDITION.

Being the substance of a course of lectures, read in St. John's college, Cambridge.

By T. RUTHERFORTH, D.D. F.R.S.

THE 1st vol. *explains the rights of mankind, considered as individuals*: I. Law in general. II. Rights and obligations. III. Of property. IV. Limitations of property. V. Of our common right to things. VI. Of derivative acquisitions by the act of man. VII. Of derivative acquisitions by the act of the law. VIII. Of prescription. IX. Of the obligations arising from property. X. Of the right which a man has in his own person. XI. Of parental authority. XII. Of promises. XIII. Of contract. XIV. Of oaths. XV. Marriage. XVI. Of the right of defence.—XVII. Of reparation of damages done. XVIII. Of punishment. XIX. Of war. XX. Of slavery.

The 2d vol. *explains the rights and obligations of mankind, considered as members of civil societies.* I. of societies in general. II. of civil society its nature and origin. III. of civil power. IV. of different forms of civil government. V. of the changes produced. VI. of civil laws. VII. of interpretation. VIII. of civil subjection, and civil liberty. IX. of the law of nations. X. of the changes that are made in States and in their civil constitutions.

The merits of this work, so justly extolled by experienced judges, and appreciated by the lovers of science, renders it unnecessary for the editor to publish the numerous and honourable testimony, that might be produced in its favour. It is with much pleasure he informs his customers and the public, that the American edition (not inferior to the British in paper and print) is now offered for sale, in two 8vo. vols. at 4 dollars and 50 cents in *boards*, and five dollars when *neatly bound*. The imported copies of the same size, are sold at 7 and 8 dollars.

W. YOUNG, has for sale, as usual, *Stamps, Stationery, custom house Blanks* of every denomination, *Writing* and *Printing Papers, Blank & Printed Books*, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—Orders transmitted through the Post-office or otherwise, are immediately executed.

Philadelphia, 12*th Sept.* 3taw2w.

DONATION LANDS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of Comptroller General of said State until the 1st September next inclusive, and that the subscribers authorifed by law will sit as a Board at the said Office on every Monday from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied Claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comt'r
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regt'r.
PETER BAYNTON, Treas'r.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, '99.
(16) d1w (m.w.sa.tf)

United States, District of Pennsylvania. } ss.

To the Marshal of the Pennsylvania District of the United States.

WHEREAS in my opinion a contagious sickness in the city of Philadelphia, renders it hazardous to hold the next stated Session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the middle Circuit of the said city, the place appointed by law at which to hold the stated Session of the said Court—These are by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me, RICHARD PETERS, Judge of the Pennsylvania District of the United States, in the name and by authority of the United States, to order and direct you to adjourn the session of the said circuit court, directed to be held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to Norris Town, in the county of Montgomery in the same district, being a convenient place within the same for holding the said court; and you are to make publication hereof in one or more public papers printed at the said city, that the said court is adjourned as it is hereby directed to be; and you are accordingly to adjourn the said court to the said place hereby appointed from the time you shall receive this order to the said eleventh day of October next, the time by law prescribed for commencing the said session.

(L.S.) Given under my hand and seal at Belmont in the said district this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord 1799, and in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

RICHARD PETERS.

WHEREFORE I, the said Marshal, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the above order and directions from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, judge of the Pennsylvania district of the United States, and in the name and by the authority of the United States, do adjourn the session of the Circuit court of the said United States, which was to have been held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to the court house in NORRISTOWN in the county of *Montgomery* in the same district, there to meet on the said eleventh day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day of which all persons bound by Recognizance or have otherwise to do thereat are desired and required to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*
Marshal's office at Philadelphia,
September 7, 1799 d11thO.

FOR SALE.

The brig MARY,
Capt. JOHN TARRIS,

Now lying at Marcus Hook—a live oak and cedar vessel—will carry 2000 barrels, and has been newly sheathed. She is armed with 10 four-pounders, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, boarding-pikes, &c. For terms, apply to GURNEY & SMITH.
sep. 3. eotf

FOR SALE
By SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth-street,

WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 6 1-2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed
ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete;
Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;
Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses;
English Cannon Powder;
Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;
6, 9, 12, 18 and 24lb. round Shot;
6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double-headed do.
9, 18 and 24lb. Cannister Shot.
Also—a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles,
Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.
march 8. 2aw tf

THE Creditors of Baly, Hill, & Evans, Insolvent Debtors, in the county of Sussex, are to meet the Assignee at the Court-House in said county, on the 25th of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of said Insolvent's estate, that may come to hand by that day.

CH. CASE, assignee.
june 25

MAIL COACHEES

Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,

LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Returning.

Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted(at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.

Returning.

Leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.

Seats in the Mail Coaches to be taken in New-York,
At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-street.
In Philadelphia.
At John Dunwoody's, Market-street, Spread Eagle, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second street.
In Baltimore.
At Evans' Tavern.

Fare for Passengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.

The Proprietors are not responsible for Baggage. LEVI PEASE,
Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.
Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York.
General Post-Office, May 1.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of St John's college in the State of Maryland, on the 13th day of July 1799,

Resolved, That on the first day of October next, this board will proceed to elect a Professor of English and Grammar, who shall receive, for his services, at the rate of £200 *per annum*, to be paid quarterly; and that public notice thereof be given, &c. &c,

Test, A. C. HANSON.

N.B. The office aforesaid hath just become vacant, by the resignation of a gentleman, whose affairs require, the immediate undertaking of a voyage by sea.

It is the duty of the said Professor (to whom is allowed an assistant) to teach the English language grammatically, and to prepare students for a superior school, by teaching them the Latin grammar the Vocabulary, and Cordery. Writing is to be taught to all his scholars at stated hours; and to those students who are not destined for the superior school, are to be taught, at the discretion of their parents, or guardians, Arithmetic, and other branches of science usually taught in English schools—A complete knowledge then of Latin, Arithmetic, &c. is considered indispensible in the professor; and it is expected, that candidates who are not known to the Board, will submit to an examination, as well as produce satisfactory testimonials of their good morals, and fair characters.

The Printers within the United States are requested to insert is their papers the foregoing resolution and remarks, and to repeat the publication, as often as convenience will admit, until the 20th day of September next.

july 22 ¶ 1awt820

To the Holders of

MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.

THE Subscriber having lately returned from viewing the land, surveyed and appropriated to satisfy the land warrants, issued by the secretary at war, to the officers and soldiers of the late continental army; and having made arrangements with Mr. James Johnson, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who he left on the land, and who with the assistance of an intelligent inhabitant of that county, will spend five months in exploring the different sections. He will take regular notes, descriptive of the soil, situation, and natural advantages attached to each section in the whole survey—which notes will be placed in the hands of the subscriber previous to the period for locating, thereby enabling him to make the most advantageous locations the priority will admit.

He offers his service to the holders of land warrants of the above description, throughout the United States, to receive their warrants, class them, (as no less quantity than 4000 acres will be registerd at the office of the treasury) have them registered agreeable to law, and attend to make the location at the the time appointed in February next.

For transacting the business, one tenth part of the land specified in the warrants will be required, and no other charge, except the postage of letters. All warrants forwarded and letters addressed to the subscriber, at No. 3, Penn-street, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

JAMES E. SMITH.
Septemer 2 mwftf.

WILLIAM COBBETT
HAS JUST PUBLISHED (PRICE 1 DOL. 50 CENTS)
THE

BAVIAD
AND
MÆVIAD.

By WILLIAM GIFFORD, ESQUIRE.

To which is prefixed,
A POETICAL EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR
By an American Gentleman.

[In introducing this celebrated work to the Gentlemen and Ladies of America, I have endeavored to give it a dress proportioned to its distinguished merit, and to the taste of those for whose amusement and delight it is intended. No expence has been spared in the publication; and I flatter myself that the work does not yield, either in paper or print, to any one ever published in America——This edition has an advantage over some former ones, as it contains by way of notes, the minor productions of the author; and, it has an advantage over *every* other edition, in the *Poetical Epistle*, which is prefixed to it, and which must be extremely gratifying to every lover of literature in this country, as it is a proof that there are Americans who have the taste to admire, the justice to applaud, and the talents to rival the Geniuses of other nations.

☞ Some Copies have been sent on to *Mr. Somerville*, Maiden Lane, *New York*, also to *Mr. Hill, Baltimore*, and to *Mr. Young, Charleston.*

Copies will be sent to *Boston* and other places, as soon as occasions offer.] may 28

TERMS
Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,
FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT
Of the American War, in 1774, to the present time,
INCLUDING
The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat type, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 500 pages neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls. whole bound, but, as the publisher does not intend to print manmore than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will compose the work.

☞ *Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.*

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness, in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in those rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost inestimable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, chearfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

*** The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired:

"*Philadelphia, June 15, 1798.*

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"*Respectfully sheweth,*

"That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be disseminated among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M'Kean, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samson Levy, T. Ross, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Mifflin, Joseph B. M'Kean, John Beckly, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Levis, James Gibson, M. Keppele, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Oldden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells John L. Leib, Alexander I. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M'Fox, John Nixon, Robert Wain Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun. Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole James Crukshank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmuth, Peter De Haven, John Dunlap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798.

WILLIAM LAMBERT, for
"JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorised and directed, to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the sets now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, March 2d, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
may 20. 1awtf

Three Cents Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber on the evening of the 28th inst. a bound Servant GIRL, named Elizabeth Howchel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and impudent, a noted lyar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no costs or charges will be paid.

N. B. She had 2 years and some months to serve

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.
Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29.
august 6 3awtf

The Swift-Sure,

A NEW LINE OF STAGES,
NOW RUNNING BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA & NEW-YORK,
By the short and pleasant road of
Bustleton, Newtown, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark.

THE excellence of this road, the populousness of the country through which it passes, with sundry other advantages, which render it so far preferable to the Old Road through Bristol, Brunswick, &c. long ago suggested the propriety of its becoming the Grand Thorough-Fare from Philadelphia to New York. During the present year, a minute survey of it has been taken, and its superiority over the Old Road, both in winter and summer, has been clearly ascertained.—There are good bridges over all the other waters but the Delaware, and here the crossing is performed with great safety and in less than half the time required at the Trenton Ferry. The road is *several miles shorter* than the old road, but this is amongst the least of its advantages, because daily experience proves to us, that dispatch as well as comfort in travelling principally depend on the goodness of the road and the levelness of the country, and, in these respects, the New Road is, beyond all comparison, the best. It presents none of those rocky hills, which render the Old Road so fatiguing between the Delaware and Newark. The soil, too, for the greater part, is such as to produce but little mud in winter, and very little dust in summer, which circumstance, added to the beauty of the country, and a considerable proportion of shade, must always render travelling in the latter season peculiarly agreeable.

The Swift Sure starts from PHILADELPHIA, at 6 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted) from the *GREEN TREE*, opposite the Lutheran Church, North Fourth street. It goes through Frankford to Bustleton, where it stops to Breakfast; from Bustletown it goes through Newtown to Penny-town to dinner; from Penny town through Hopewell, Millstone, Bound-brook, Quibbletown and Plainfield to Scotch Plains to lodge. The next morning it stops at Springfield to breakfast, from whence it goes through Newark and arrives at New-York at noon.

From NEW-YORK it starts at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (from Paulus Hook) and arrives at Philadelphia the next evening. For seats at New-York, application may be made to Edward Bardin, Old Coffee house, to A. Mathieu, corner of Nassau and John streets, to B. Many, no. 48, Courtlandt, corner of Greenwich street, and to Michael Little, at his hotel, no. 42, Broad street.

Fare for passengers, *Five Dollars.*
Way passengers 6 *Cents per Mile.*

Each passenger is allowed to take on 14lbs. of baggage carriage free; but all other baggage, taken on by a passenger, will be charged at 4 cents per pound weight.

With respect to packages sent on without passengers, the proprietors presume they have adopted a regulation, which, though unknown to other lines of stages, they think must meet with general approbation, They pledge themselves to make good every package on the following conditions. The person who delivers the package at the office shall see it entered in the stage-book, for which entry he shall pay 6 cents; he will then state the value of the package, and pay (exclusive of the carriage) one per cent. on the value, as insurance, and for which he will receive a receipt. Thus, for instance, if he estimates his package at one dollar, he will pay one cent. and if at one hundred dollars, he will pay one dollar insurance, and in like proportion for packages of any other value.

Very few persons it is presumed, will dislike this regulation; it will however, be optionable with every one to avail himself of this security or not. But the proprietors think it right to state very explicitly, that they will be responsible for the safe delivery of no package, which is not regularly entered, and for which an insurance receipt cannot be produced.

In the distribution of the route, the greatest care has bren taken to fix on such places and taverns as always afford a good accommodation and entertainment for the passengers at the most reasonable rates The stages are well equipped furnished with fleet and steady horses, and committed to the care of intelligent sober and obliging drivers. The proprietors themselves live at the different towns and villages where the stages will stop, so that the conduct of the persons they employ is continually an object of their attention.—They take care also to see that the passengers are well provided for and politely treated at the taverns, and that no sort of chicanery or insolence is practised upon them; in short, they have spared neither pains nor expence to render the SWIFT-SURE the very best line of stages in America.

The line has now run nearly a month, during which time a great number of gentlemen have gone through, both from Philadelphia and New-York. Every passenger has found the road to surpass very far all that has been said of its excellence; and the Proprietors of the Swift Sure are extremely happy to hear the behaviou, of their drivers, and the treatment at Taverns spoken of with the highest satisfaction.

JOHN M'CALLA, Philadelphia
THOS. PAUL, Bustleton
JOSEPH THORNTON,
NICHOLAS WYNKOOP, } *Newtown.*
JACOB KESLER,
JOHN MOREHEAD, Pennytown.
T. KILLMAN, near Millston.
ELIAS COMBES, Bound Brook.
R. SANSBURY, Scotch Plains.
ISAAC RAWLE,
ROBERT PEARSON, } *Springfield.*
June 22. codtf.

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*